

1. *Polyplectron chinquis*. Bhotan Doars, Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, Chittagong, Arrakan, Tenasserim, and Lower Burmah.
2. *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*. Malay peninsula, Sumatra.
3. *Polyplectron germaini*. Cochin China.
4. *Polyplectron helenæ*. Upper Burmah.
5. *Polyplectron schleiermacheri*. Interior of Borneo.
6. *Polyplectron chalcurum*. Sumatra.
7. *Polyplectron napoleonis*. Palawan, Philippines. (Cf. Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 623).

XIII.—*Descriptions of three new Species of Birds from Bahia, Brazil.* By HANS VON BERLEPSCH.

†1. *ELAINEA TACZANOWSKII*, sp. nov.

E. supra pallide grisea, notæo olivaceo tineto; pilei plumis mediis cristatis, ad basin albis et pallido flavo mixtis; loris et superciliis indistinctis albescentibus; subtus alba, pectore leviter griseo perfuso; alis caudaque brunneis, remigum primariorum et secundariorum marginibus externis flavescenti-albis, tertiariis et tectricibus alarum superioribus latius et purius albo extus marginatis; tectricibus alarum inferioribus et rectricum marginibus interioribus flavescenti-albis; rectricibus olivascente griseo extus marginatis; subcaudalibus albis; rostro pedibusque corneis, mandibulæ basi pallida. Long. tota 116, al. $61\frac{1}{2}$, caud. $54\frac{1}{2}$, rostr. $9\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $16\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Bahia, Brasilia. [Two specimens examined: one is still in my collection (No. 5633); the other I have sent to the Warsaw Museum. Both are of the peculiar make common to all Bahia skins, and were selected by me from a large lot received by Mr. Ashmead of London.]

Obs. *E. cinereæ*, Pelzeln (Orn. Bras. p. 108, ex Marabitanas) forsan proxima, hæc nova species differt dorso olivaceo perfuso, albedine cristæ flavo mixta, marginibus alarum flavescentioribus necnon rostro multo graciliore. *E. canicipiti*, Swains., item affinis differt corpore supra non viridi, corpore subtus fere albo, necnon alis caudaque longioribus.

I have dedicated this new species to Dr. L. Taczanowski, Director of the Warsaw Museum, well known to those who

take an interest in South-American ornithology for his excellent papers on Peruvian birds published in the P. Z. S. Dr. Taczanowski first confirmed my belief that this bird belonged to an undescribed species.

E. taczanowskii is a near ally of *Elainea cinerea*, Pelzeln*, of which I have examined the type specimen collected by Natterer at Marabitanas, on the Upper Rio Negro. *E. caniceps*, Swains., of which I got a Bahia skin too, is also of precisely the same group, presenting a similar style of colouring and agreeing in form with them. But all three are perfectly distinct species, as pointed out above.

E. taczanowskii has also some slight resemblance to *Serpophaga subcristata*, Vieill.; and perhaps Bahia specimens of the former may have sometimes been mistaken for the latter species. For instance, "*Serpophaga subcristata*, Forbes, Ibis, 1881, p. 342 (Pernambuco)," may possibly mean *E. taczanowskii*. But besides being differently coloured, having no yellow abdomen, having the back not brownish olive, the wing-markings not brownish white, and a quite differently shaped crest in which the white is suffused with yellow, it is also of quite different form, having much longer wings and tail, and the bill not so depressed.

There is, of course, only a superficial resemblance between these two species, which vanishes on closer examination. It is true that the species of the subgroup of *Elainea* to which *E. taczanowskii* belongs have much slenderer and more *Serpophaga*-like bills than more typical species of *Elainea* (viz. *E. pagana*); but they nevertheless must remain in the genus *Elainea*. *E. placens*, Sel. (which is otherwise a typical *Elainea*), presents an equally fine thin bill as *E. taczanowskii*, while, on the other hand, *E. cinerea*, Pelz., has the bill much stronger and higher than its nearest ally, viz. *E. taczanowskii*.

* It seems very probable that *Serpophaga albogrisea*, Sclat. & Salv., described in P. Z. S. 1880, p. 156, from Sarayacu, Ecuador, is identical with *Elainea cinerea*, Pelz.; at least there is nothing in the description of Messrs. Sclater and Salvin which could lead to a contrary opinion. Nevertheless, a reexamination of the type specimen in the museum S.-G. is desirable. In case of identity Pelzeln's name has the priority of several years.

By the kindness of Herr von Pelzeln I have been able to compare Nattererian skins from Ypanema and Rio Verde, named *Serpophaga subcristata* by him. This identification I found to be correct. It remains to be seen if birds from Minas, classed by Prof. Reinhardt under this name, belong also to the *Serpophaga*, or to my *Elainea taczanowskii**.

† 2. MYIARCHUS PELZELNI, sp. nov.

M. supra olivascenti-griseus, pileo aliquot obscuriore, magis olivascenti-brunneo; plumis frontilibus, loris (in fundo griseis) et superciliis indistinctis flavescente olivaceo perfusis; plumis auricularibus brunnescens; gutture et pectore superiore albescenti-griseis, abdomine pallide limonaceo; remigibus secundariis et tertiariis cum tectricibus alarum superioribus albescenti late marginatis; rectrice utrinque extrema margine externo late flavescente albo prædita; rostro angustiore, gracili, pallide brunneo; pedibus nigris. Long. al. 86-88, caud. 80-82, rostr. $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $19\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Bahia, Brasilia. [Three specimens in Mus. H. v. Berlepsch (nos. 5734, 5735, 5736) examined. All three are of the unmistakable make of Bahia skins, and were picked out from large lots received by Mr. Ashmead of London.]

Obs. *M. tyrannulo* auctt. plur.† (= *M. cantans*, Pelzeln),

* [Prof. Reinhardt's bird is *Serpophaga subcristata*, as I have one of Lund's skins (Lagoa Santa, 1836), received from Prof. Reinhardt, in my collection. I cannot find Mr. Forbes's skin from Pernambuco; but as I identified it myself from the skins in my own collection, I have little doubt that it is = *S. subcristata*. *E. taczanowskii* is, I think, a valid species.—P. L. S.]

† Having lately examined Buffon's Pl. Enl. 571. fig. 1, on which *Muscicapa tyrannulus*, Müller, *M. aurora*, Bodd. (fide Cassin), and *M. ferox*, Gmel. (partly), are founded, I was surprised to find that Buffon clearly figures the species (with red inner webs to the tail-feathers and rufous outer margins of the primaries) called "*erythrocerus*" by Messrs. Scater and Salvin. The consequence is that Herr von Pelzeln was quite right in bestowing a new name (viz. *cantans*, Pelz.) on the other, common species (which has no red in the tail &c.) called "*ferox*" or "*tyrannulus*" by Messrs. Scater and Salvin. It is true that *Muscicapa ferox*, Gmel. (p. 934), partly belongs to "*cantans*," the description of Brisson (*Tyrannus cayennensis*, ii. p. 398), which he cites first, and that of Latham, which he

maxime affinis, differt coloribus supra subтусque multo pallidioribus, notæo imprimis olivascenti-griseo (nec olivascenti-brunneo), pilei colore clariore, fronte olivaceo perfusa, gula pectoreque albescentioribus, necnon rostro angustiore et pallidior.

This evidently new species is dedicated to Herr A. von Pelzeln of Vienna, who has kindly sent me many of the types of his new species for inspection, for which I owe him many thanks. *M. pelzelni* comes very near to *M. cantans*, but is nevertheless quite distinct, being a much more delicate bird, with a narrower and lighter-coloured bill. But it is especially characterized by its very pale plumage, the back being greyish olive and the throat and breast nearly white. The wing-formula is also different from that of *M. cantans*; the first quill is longer and equals the seventh (or little exceeds it), while in *M. cantans* the first is equal to the eighth or ninth.

Myiarchus cantans, Pelz., is likewise found near Bahia, and seems to be most common there. I got six Bahia skins of it, selected from the same lots as my specimens of *M. pelzelni*.

Mr. Taczanowski having examined my skins of *M. pelzelni*, agrees with me that it is a good species*.

I have had the types of *Myiarchus tricolor*, Pelz., and *M. gracilirostris*, Pelz., for inspection, kindly sent me for that purpose by the Trustees of the Vienna Museum. I find that these birds have nothing to do with my *M. pelzelni*, but belong to the *M. nigriceps* group, and are perhaps both referable

cites also, being evidently referable to *M. cantans*. But the synonym, Buff. 4, p. 581 ("Tyran de Cayenne"), cited there, belongs to some other species of Tyrannidae with yellow crest; and the var. β of Gmelin belongs altogether to *M. erythrocerus*, Scl. & Salv. On the whole, therefore, to avoid further confusion, I propose to drop the old names altogether, and to call the two species "*cantans*, Pelz.," and "*erythrocerus*, Scl. & Salv.," respectively.

* [I have two skins of *Myiarchus* in my collection which agree with Graf v. Berlepsch's type of this species, one from Bahia (kindly given me by Graf v. Berlepsch when he was in London), and the other from Oyapok (*Verreaux*). I am quite inclined to believe that the species is distinguishable.—P. L. S.]

to one and the same species, which seems distributed over a large area, being found in New Granada, Venezuela, Guiana, Eastern Ecuador, Brazil, and Bolivia, and for which the oldest name seems to be "*tuberculifer*, Lafr. & d'Orb." This species differs from the true *M. nigriceps*, Scl. (from Western Ecuador and Peru), in its sooty-black or brownish cap (which is pure black in *M. nigriceps*), besides having other minor points of distinction. Both species have always been united under the name of *M. nigriceps*, Scl.; but they must certainly be kept apart.

+ 3. *DENDROCOLAPTES INTERMEDIUS*, sp. nov.

D. corpore supra brunneo-rufescenti lavato, capite supra nigrescenti-brunneo, plumis singulis stria ad scapum pallide ochracea notatis; his striis in collo superiore latioribus, in dorso superiore criniformibus et sensim evanescentibus; tectricibus caudæ superioribus intense castaneo-rufis; gula et squamis in capitis lateribus et stria superciliari pallide ochraceo-albis, plumis, nisi in gula, nigro marginatis; corpore reliquo subtus rufescenti-olivaceo, abdomine medio clariore; pectoris plumis striis albescentibus et nigro punctatim marginatis præditis, abdomine medio et subcaudalibus nigro transradiolatis; cauda intense rufo-brunnea; alis extus olivascanti-brunneis, intus et in tertiariis rufo-brunneis; subalaribus pallide ochraceis nigrescenti transfasciatis; rostro pedibusque nigro-brunneis. Long. al. 122, caud. 114, rostr. 40, tars. 28½ millim.

Hab. Bahia, Brasilia. Typical specimen in my collection (no. 6484). It was purchased from Mr. Edward Gerrard, Jun., in London, and bears a museum label, on the top of which the letters W. W. S. are printed*. There is also written on the label "*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*, V., Brazil," number 2384; but *X. albicollis* has, of course, nothing to do with it. The specimen is of the usual Bahia make.]

Obs. *D. valido*, Tschudi, proximus, sed differt pileo in fundo unicolori nigrescenti-brunneo, striis ochraceis latioribus (in

* Perhaps one of my English friends could tell me what museum is meant by the letters W. W. S. [The initials W. W. S. mean "W. Wilson Saunders," whose collection of birds was purchased, we believe, by Mr. E. Gerrard, Jun.—EDD.]

D. valido pileus in fundo olivascens, plumis nigro terminatis et striis ochraceis tenuioribus, in apice dilatatis præditis), corpore supra subtusque (imprimis in pectore) rufescentiore, gula absque marginibus lateralibus obscuris et striis in pectore angustioribus, necnon alis caudaque multo brevioribus; a *D. picumno* differt pileo in fundo non pure nigro, corpore supra subtusque multo rufescentiore (nec olivascente), tectricibus caudæ superioribus pure castaneo-rufis, striis in pileo minoribus et magis ochrascentibus (nec albescens) et tergo medio absque striis.

It is not easy to explain the specific characters of this new species in comparison with *D. validus*, Tschud., and *D. picumnus*, Licht., as it is, in fact, somewhat intermediate between the two; but I trust the above diagnosis will help ornithologists to recognize it at a glance among its congeners.

I have examined a typical specimen of *D. pallescens*, Pelz., kindly lent me by the illustrious describer of it. It proves to be another good species, allied to *D. validus* and *D. intermedius*, but easily distinguished from both by its yellowish-white bill and the pale olivaceous crown, striped in the same style as in *D. validus*. It has been well described, and its distinctness from *D. validus* correctly pointed out, by Herr von Pelzeln (Orn. Bras. p. 61).

XIV.—*On a new Reed-Warbler from the Island of Nawodo, or Pleasant Island, in the Western Pacific.* By OTTO FINSCH, Ph.D., H.M.B.O.U., &c.

HAVING unpacked part of my collections from the Pacific, and taken a general look through my birds, I find that the Warbler from Nawodo, or Pleasant Island, has been wrongly identified by me with *Calamoherpe syrinx*. After a careful examination I have come to the conclusion that this bird belongs to a new species, which I have the pleasure of naming after my indefatigable companion during all my travels in the South Seas, Herr Ernst Rehse, of Berlin.